

commend and thank the command leadership and staff for the service and support they provide to ensure that the Army Reserve remains a shining star in the nation's military training infrastructure.

On behalf of my constituents in Wisconsin and a grateful nation, I would like to wish a happy 100th anniversary to the command leadership and staff at the 88th RSC.

HONORING CONCURRENT TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KEITH J. ROTHFUS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 18, 2017

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, on August 28, 2017, Concurrent Technologies Corporation will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary. I rise to acknowledge this notable milestone and to pay recognition to the company's history and dedicated employees.

Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC), originally known as Metalworking Technology Inc., was formed in 1987 in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to operate the National Center for Excellence in Metalworking Technology for the U.S. Navy.

In 1992, Metalworking Technology Inc. changed its name to Concurrent Technologies Corporation to convey more accurately the organization's expanded mission: to provide cutting-edge scientific, applied research and development solutions to its clients.

Over its 30 years, CTC, in partnership with its clients, has created numerous breakthrough technologies and innovative solutions, especially for the benefit of U.S. Warfighters. CTC takes a collaborative approach to its work, sharing credit and celebrating achievements with everyone who plays a role in its success.

Today, CTC is an independent, nonprofit, applied scientific research and development professional services organization providing innovative management and technology-based solutions to each branch of the U.S. military, various U.S. Government agencies, and industry.

Together with its affiliates, Enterprise Ventures Corporation and CTC Foundation, CTC leverages research, development, test and evaluation work to provide transformative, full lifecycle solutions that best serves its clients' needs.

CTC has been named one of the World's Most Ethical Companies four times by Ethisphere Institute. As such, CTC joins an elite group of businesses that are recognized for defining and advancing the standards of ethical business practices.

At CTC, 32 percent of all new employees are veterans, and veterans comprise 15 percent of the workforce. The company has received multiple honors as a military-friendly organization, including the Soaring Eagle Award, Extraordinary Employer Support Award, Above and Beyond Award, Liberty Bell, Pro-Patria and Seven Seals Awards. Military Times has named Concurrent Technologies Corporation a Best for Vets Employer seven times in recent years.

The company is also a good corporate citizen whose employees volunteer thousands of

hours to worthwhile local, regional, and national causes. Individually and through CTC Foundation, they actively support schools, healthcare and human service providers, economic development programs, the arts, and recreation.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my congratulations to Concurrent Technologies Corporation on completing thirty years of vital collaboration with the U.S. Department of Defense and other U.S. agencies to improve the security of our nation. Because of their efforts, the United States Warfighter is better equipped to serve our great nation and the United States is a safer place to live for all of us. I know I speak for many when I wish CTC and its affiliates, EVC and the CTC Foundation and their employees continued success in the future.

A CHALLENGE TO THE PARTY OF LINCOLN TO TAKE A STAND AGAINST ADHERENTS AND ENABLERS OF HATEFUL IDEOLOGY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 18, 2017

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in strong condemnation of the horrific violence and domestic terrorism that took place in Charlottesville, Virginia this past weekend.

The so-called "Unite the Right" event that precipitated this violence was a despicable gathering of neo-Nazis, Klansmen, and other white supremacists in a deliberate attempt to promote a hateful ideology and instill fear in the hearts of racial, religious, and other marginalized communities.

These sorts of gatherings are, sadly, all too familiar for those of us who remember the days of Jim Crow and de jure segregation.

But when these hateful events have occurred in the past, our national leadership rose to the occasion and at the moment of crisis summoned the better angels of our nature.

When Alabama Governor George Wallace threatened to stand in the schoolhouse door and block enrollment of the first two African American students admitted to the University of Alabama, President John Kennedy federalized the Alabama National Guard to enforce the desegregation order of the federal court.

Later that evening, President Kennedy addressed the nation from the Oval Office on the subject of civil rights in America and said:

We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the Scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution.

The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated . . . And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free.

On Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 600 civil rights demonstrators, including our beloved colleague, Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, were brutally attacked by state and local police at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery in support of the right to vote.

A week later, on March 15, 1965, before a joint session of the Congress and the eyes of

the nation, President Lyndon Johnson explained to the nation the significance of "Bloody Sunday":

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy. . . .

At times history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord.

So it was a century ago at Appomattox.

So it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

"Bloody Sunday" was one of the defining moments in American history because it crystallized for the nation the necessity of enacting a strong and effective federal law to protect the right to vote of every American.

Rising to the moment, President Johnson declared unequivocally that the cause of racial justice "must be our cause too" because it is incumbent on all of us to "overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice."

President Johnson announced to the nation that he would send to Congress for immediate action legislation designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote by striking down "restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote."

On August 6, 1965, that legislation, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was signed into law by President Johnson and for the next 48 years did more to expand our democracy and empower racial and language minorities than any act of government since the Emancipation Proclamation and adoption of the Civil War Amendments.

After 168 innocent people, including 19 children, were murdered on April 19, 1995, by a cowardly domestic terrorist who detonated a bomb at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, President William Jefferson Clinton went to Oklahoma City and consoled a grieving nation:

[O]ne thing we owe those who have sacrificed is the duty to purge ourselves of the dark forces which gave rise to this evil. They are forces that threaten our common peace, our freedom, our way of life. Let us teach our children that the God of comfort is also the God of righteousness: Those who trouble their own house will inherit the wind. Justice will prevail.

Let us let our own children know that we will stand against the forces of fear. When there is talk of hatred, let us stand up and talk against it. When there is talk of violence, let us stand up and talk against it. In the face of death, let us honor life. As St. Paul admonished us, Let us 'not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good.'

When nine African Americans were gunned down by a white supremacist with neo-Confederate sympathies at the Mother Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, it was President Barack Obama who spoke eloquently of the need to respond with "big-hearted generosity" and "thoughtful introspection and self-examination."

In time of national tragedy, crisis, or danger, Americans look to the President of the United States for hope, for healing, for leadership, and for inspiration.

We have blessed to have had Presidents who possessed the moral authority to touch and express the conscience of the nation and could find the words to carry us through these moments of grief and anguish.

Presidents like Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, and Ronald Reagan.